

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Second Franklin Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Second Franklin Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 1.4% (1,697) reside in the Second Franklin Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (303) of Second Franklin Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 72.1% of admissions from the Second Franklin Representative District were male and 27.9% were female.
- Over 60.9% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 89.8% of admissions were white non-Latino, 2.6% were black non-Latino, 4.8% were Latino, 0.3% were Asian, and 2.6% were other racial categories.
- 53.6% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 14.8% were married, and 22.5% reported not to be married now.
- 30.0% of admissions had less than high school education, 49.6% completed high school, and 20.4% had more than high school education.
- 27.2% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 22.1% of those admitted were homeless.
- 27.8% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Second Franklin Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Second Franklin Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	1,606	1,451	390	243	264	161	127
FY '96	1,524	1,372	358	260	248	141	82
FY '97	1,530	1,374	371	245	220	149	65
FY '98	1,741	1,545	458	249	213	215	145
FY '99	1,675	1,424	462	253	198	186	112
FY '00	1,977	1,695	544	268	218	309	159
FY '01	1,697	1,470	410	186	185	225	137

- Since dropping in FY 1996, residents of Second Franklin Representative District reported an increase in alcohol, marijuana and heroin use, with a notable peak in FY 2000. Alcohol use increased by 7%, marijuana by 14%, and heroin use by 59%.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting cocaine and crack use decreased by 23% and 29%, respectively.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Second Franklin Representative District.

Table 2 Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	77.1%	10.0%	7.0%	1.4%	2.5%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While heroin, cocaine, and crack as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, alcohol and marijuana was higher within your District.